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of injury was received. It gradually evaporates, leaving a persistent, though not disagreeable, odor.

As to the cost with the present high prices of the ingredients of Culicide, the cost of fumigating a room with 4 ounces to 1,000 cubic feet is 16 cents per 1,000 cubic feet, as compared with sulphur of 7 cents, and pyrethrum of 50 cents, using 2 pounds of each of the latter per 1,000 cubic feet. The estimate does not take into consideration the alcohol used to evaporate the Culicide, but this is not much more, if any, than that used to ignite pyrethrum or sulphur pots. A further saving in favor of Culicide is that the apparatus can be easily carried in the hands from place to place. Had sulphur been used in the instances cited a wagon would have been necessary to transport the materials, which were, in the case of Culicide, conveyed in street cars. The gang would have had to be larger to move the many articles from a house necessary to be removed in sulphur fumigation, to say nothing of the larger amount of pasting to be done. Likewise at the end of the fumigation the time required to remove apparatus from the room is much less. For this and other reasons, if the cost of the labor is counted, I do not believe Culicide is much more expensive than sulphur, and if the cost of the articles damaged by sulphur is considered, the difference would be in favor of Culicide.

Yellow fever case at Kenner, La.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Corput, at New Orleans, reports, January 29, as follows:

One yellow fever case reported at Kenner yesterday.

Report from Vanceboro, Me.—Increase of smallpox on Canadian border—Precautions taken to prevent importation.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Young reports, January 22, as follows:

During the week ended January 21, 1906, 18 passenger and 14 freight trains, carrying a total of 739 passengers, were inspected at this port.

Of this number 26 were vaccinated; 1 was refused admission on his arrival at the nearest Canadian point. Owing to the difficulty of obtaining admission through this port from the infected districts along the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway very few persons attempt to come without previously opening correspondence with this office to ascertain if permission to cross the border will be granted.

After a temporary improvement in Sunbury and Queens counties the smallpox situation has again become worse. At Waterboro, Queens County, where the disease was supposed to be stamped out, several new cases were discovered on the 18th instant, and conditions indicate a further outbreak.

A personal letter this morning advises me of the recently discovered existence at Hoyt Station, on the direct Canadian Pacific Railway line to this port, of a severe type of this disease.

At Tracey, on the same line, there were discovered a few days ago 6 concealed cases in one house. Yesterday I was advised that this number had increased to 8.

No real effort has yet been made to stamp out the epidemic at Tracey. In its early stages the disease was mild, and its real nature unrecognized; churches and schools were attended by persons in all stages of

eruption, and in one instance the school-teacher was absent from her work only four days, returning as soon as the invasion fever was over.

Later an attempt to quarantine was made, but as the health officer lives 20 miles from Tracey, and as 2 local physicians still continued to call the disease chicken pox, the quarantine was in name only. To such an extent was it disregarded that persons with large crusts on face and hands, supposedly under quarantine, have been seen mingling freely with the public. What the quarantine is in other infected sections I have no positive means of knowing, but think it is satisfactory.

After being closed for a time, the schools and churches at Tracey and Fredericton Junction, another infected section, were reopened a short time ago, the school buildings being disinfected, but the churches not. As the church service was largely attended, I see no good reason why there should not be another extended outbreak about the latter part of the present week, especially as, owing to antivaccination sentiment, not more than 20 people have been vaccinated since the beginning of the epidemic.

Of more than 100 cases that have occurred in the 2 villages last named only a very small percentage have received either personal or domiciliary disinfection after recovery, a fact which strongly indicates the danger to any intercommunicating section.

Of those who have received disinfection I know personally of none, excepting in the case of those wishing to cross the border, in which case it has been done under my supervision,

To learn the mode of procedure I have spent a part of several days in and about Tracey, as I can board the trains there. The local physicians have disinfected some houses in a thorough manner.

Some occupants have disinfected their homes, but the majority have not made even a pretense of disinfection.

The inefficient quarantine, or lack of quarantine, antivaccination sentiment, inattention to disinfection, antagonistic public sentiment which persists in attributing deaths or severe cases to some other factor, together with the new foci of infection, make this epidemic, at the present time, in my opinion, more dangerous to us than any for the past 20 years.

STATISTICAL REPORTS OF STATES AND CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES, YEARLY AND MONTHLY.

CALIFORNIA—Sacramento.—Month of December, 1905. Estimated population, 35,000. Total number of deaths, 56, including 7 from phthisis pulmonalis.

ILLINOIS—Rockford.—Month of December, 1905. Estimated population, 40,000. Total number of deaths, 49, including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 1, and 3 from tuberculosis.

INDIANA—Evansville.—Month of December, 1905. Estimated population, 75,000. Total number of deaths, 77, including enteric fever 3, and 22 from tuberculosis.

MASSACHUSETTS—Worcester.—Month of November, 1905. Estimated population, 128,286. Total number of deaths, 162, including diphtheria 2, whooping cough 3, and 16 from tuberculosis.